NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1867.

WASHINGTON.

SECRETARY STANTON'S SUSPENSION IN THE SEN-ATE-THE CASE OF SENATOR THOMAS-COM-MISSIONER ROLLINS ABOUT TO RESIGN-THE RENTUCKY CONGRESS DELEGATION TO BE

Washington, Dec. 1, 1867. Persons who are conversant with the views of Senators on the suspension of Secretary Stanton assert tary of War intended to supersede the late Secretary. and will by a decided majority declare Mr. Stanton lawfully entitled to hold the office, irrespective of the President's order or desire. The decision of Senate that the November session of Congress is out a continuation of the March session, is taken by the Administration as determining another question about which there has been some controversyely: at what time the 20 days commence to run. within which the Executive is required to furnish a list of his appointments and suspensions of officers under the Tenure-of-Office law. According to the raling of the Senate on Friday last, the 20 days comence te-morrow, and the President has until the 21st just, within which to send that body an account of his action in the Stanton and other cases.

The Senate Judiciary Committee was in session resterday, and among those examined was Senator Thomas, who answered the charges preferred against him relative to a collusion with Secretary Cobb to put down the Government securities, while and after that gentleman was Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Thomas stated to the Committee that he did not know of his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury until the night before it took place, and that he never saw Mr. Cobb after he assumed the duties of his position; that so far from doing anything calculated to depreciate the credit of the Government and bring about the fall of the \$12,000,000 loan in the market, he used every exertion to get it taken at the highest possible figure; that he had advertised it extensively, and gave all the usual notices. He requested that John A. Stevens, former President of the Bank of Commerce, and John J. Cisco, United States Treasurer in New-York, should be called and examined on the subject. The subpensed these gentlemen, but in consequence of sickness they were unable to attend. In regard to the charge that he removed all the money from New-York to Washington, he stated that he drew for \$50,000, and ordered \$300,000 deposited in St. Louis, and placed to the credit of the Government in New-York, showing there was no truth in the statement that he had attempted to withdraw money from New-York to Washington, Mr. Vail, a former President of the bank, was also examined by the Committee. He gave a full history of the transaction, and stated that the loan was advertised in due form, and that the bank took a million and a half ## 12 per cent. When they found that the loan was not taken regularly, they asked permission to take some four or five millions additional, which was granted by Mr. Thomas. The Committee adjourned next Saturday, in the hope of getting Mr. Cisco or Mr. Stevens before them. They will be the last witses called, and the Committee will immediately afterward present their report.

It is now known definitely that Mr. Rellins proses shortly to resign the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This action has been contemplated by Mr. Rollins for some months, and is not the result of the pressure now and recently made to have his successor appointed.

It is understood that the House Committee on Elections will to-morrow report that the charges of disloyalty against the Kentucky Congressmen have not been sustained by the evidence taken. It is expected that all the delegation will be admitted to their seats at once, except probably the member from the IXth District, John D. Young, whose seat is contested by Mr. McKee.

To-morrow, being the first day of a new session of Congress, it will be necessary for the Senate to elect a new set of committees. A caucus of Senators has been called, to meet to-morrow, to arrange these nev committees. It is not probable that there will be

Copies of the President's message were mailed this evening to the Southern and Western cities for pub-

lication on Tuesday afternoon next, when the document is to be delivered to Congress. Copies for the Northern cities are to be mailed to-morrow evening. The present is about the length of the last annual The published statement that the sentence of

court-martial suspending Gen. Custer from rank and pay for one year was approved by the President, is erroneous. The matter has not yet been formally placed before the Executive. Gen. Grant has, however, approved the sentence in the following lan-'The sentence is confirmed and will be executed. The reviewing officer in examining the testimony in the case, is convinced that the Court, in awarding so lenient a sentence for the offence of which the accused is found guilty, must have taken into consideration his previous services."

It is stated that the President will next week send to the Senate the name of E. L. Plumb for confirmation as Minister to Mexico. A Mr. Hollister of Connecticut, it is rumored, will get the appointment of Consul to Havana.

Gen. Sherman is announced to arrive here next Thursday for the purpose of meeting the Indian Commissioners, who will assemble in this city on the 10th instant to arrange matters connected with the recent treaties made with the Indians."

The memorial presented by Senator Conkling a few days ago, relative to retaining Major-Gens. Howard and Sickles in the service, was not from the Union League Club as a body, but only from individual members thereof.

Carl Schurz is in the city, and states that he is opposed to impeachment. He is on his way to Europe. The Senate has confirmed the nomination of William B. Davis to be agent for the Indians of the

THE FAILURE OF NATIONAL BANKS. Washington, Dec. 1.-The following is an extract from the report of the Controller of the Currency, relative to the failures of National Banks: "Since the organization of the First National Bank, which occurred June 20, 1863, up to October 1, 1867, a period of four years and three months, ten National Banking Associa-tions have failed. Their aggregate capital is \$1,570,000. tions have failed. Their aggregate capital is \$1,870,000. Their aggregate liabilities to the public are: Circulating \$1,187,000. Deposits and other liabilities to the public, \$3,372,200. Total, \$4,660,100. The circulation will be paid in full, so that the public will suffer no loss from that source: and the bonds deposited as security for the same would to-day realize a surpins of some \$250,000 that would be applied to the payment of general creditors. A careful estimate of the assets leads to the conglusion that they will realize a sum sufficient to pay 70 fer cent to creditors, leaving the total ultimate loss sustained by the public through their failure, about \$1,000,000. The National Banks are not exempt from the disasters which are common to all banking institutions and business corporations. No system of banking, however perfect, can protect the stockholders or the depositors from sudden loss, neither can the most stringent legislation, nor the greatest degree of watchfulness and care on the part of this office prevent violations of law and neglect of the fundamental principles of good banking. The failures of national hanks which have thus far occcurred may, in every instance, be directly traced to the dishonesty or incompetency of the bank officials, and the habitual violation of the plainest provisions of the law under which they were organized. In some cases all the state banks, with capital impaired by bad debts, have been reorganized as national banks without sufficient scrutiny into their affaire; and such failures must be attributed to the old rather than the new system. The officers of these banks are prejudiced in favor of the State system of banking, and are not yet accustomed to the more stringent provisions of the National Currency act. Such institutions will be hable to failure until their capital is restored by assessments, or they are forced into voluntary liquidation. Yet, notwithstanding these things, if the failure of ten banks among the 1,672 National Banks of Liverpool, or the Commerc above mentioned item of deposits and other liabilities to Republicans. (without Delegates from Territories.)

GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

THE WEEKLY CURRENCY STATEMENT-RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

Washington, Nov. 30 .- The fractional currency issued from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department during the week ending to-day, was \$455,000 The amount forwarded during the same period was as ollows; To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York, 8100,000, and to National Banks and others, \$200,775. The ollowing amounts in United States notes were snipped

The following are the receipts from customs at the ports below named from the 18th to the 23d of the present month: Bostan, \$299,929; New-York, \$1,465,000; Philadelphia, \$124,000; New-Orleans, from the 2d to the 60th of the 18th of th nelusive, \$102,573; San Francisco, from Oct. 28 to

The receipts from internal revenue for the week ending to-day were \$3,114,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- The order of last

The Fortieth Congress will assemble this day in regular session, according to law. The following is a full list of the members of both Houses, the Republican

JOHN W. FORNEY, R., of Pennsylvania, Secretary,
MAINE.
Term expires
OHIO.
Term expires
Description Term ex .. 1873 Lyman Trumbull, MICHIGAN. William Sprague, R. . . 1869 Henry B. Anthony, R. . 1871 CONSECTIOUT. Simon Cameron, R. 1873
DELAWARE.
George R. Riddle, D. 1869
Willard Saulsbury, D. 1871
Reverdy Johnson, D. 1869
Philip F. Thomas, D. 1873
WEST VIRGINIA David T. Patterson, D. 1869
Joseph S. Fowler, R. 1871
Jorome B. Chaffee, R.
*Not admitted.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SCHUYLER COLFAX, R., of Indiana, Speaker.
EDWARD McPhenson, R., of Pennsylvania, Clerk.
MAINE.
TENNESSEE.

Benjamin F. Butler, R. Nathaniel P. Banks, R.1 George S. Boutwell, R. John D. Baldwin, R.

CONNECTICUT.

1. Richard D. Hubbard, D.

2. Julius Hotchkiss, D.

John Fox, D.
John Morrissey, D.
Thomas E. Stewart, D.
John W. Chanler, D.
James Brooks, D.
Fernando Wood, D.
William H. Robertson, E.
Chas. H. Van Wyck, R.
John H. Ketcham, E.
Thomas Cornell, R.

John C. Churchill, R. Dennis McCarthy, R. Theodore M. Pomeroy, William H. Kelsey, R.

William S. Lincoln, R. Hamilton Ward, R. 27. Hamilton Ward, R.
28. Lewis Selye, R.
29. Burt Van Horn, R.
30. James M. Humphrey, D.
31. Henry Van Aernam, R.
NEW-JER-EY.
1. William Moore, R.
2. Charles Haight, D.
3. Charles Silgreaves, D.

2. Charles Haight, D.
3. Charles Sitgreaves, D,
4. John Hill, R.
5. George A. Halsey, R.
PENNSYLVANIA.
1. Samuel J. Randall, D.
2. Charles O'Neill. R.
3. Leonard Myers, R.
4. William D. Kelley, R.
5. Caleb N. Taylor, R.
6. Benjamin M. Boyer, D.
7. John M. Broomall, R.
8. John L. Getz, D.
9. Thaddens Stevens, R. John L. Getz, D. Thaddens Stevens, R. Henry L. Cake, R. David M. Van Auken. D George W. Woodward, D Ulysses Mercur, R. George F. Miller, R. Adam J. Glossbrenner, D William H. Koontz, R. Daniel J. Morrell, R. Samuel F. Wilson, R. Gienni W. Scoffeld, R. Darwin A. Finney, R.

1. John A. Nicholson, D.
MARYLAND.
1. Hiram McCulloch, D. Stevenson Archer, D. Chas. E. Phelps, D. Francis Thomas, R. Frederick Stone, D.

3. Daniel Polsley, R. KENTUCKY.

1. Lawrence S. Trimble, D.

2. John Y. Brown, D.

3. John S. Gelladay, D. 3. John S. Golladay, D.
4. J. Proctor Knott, D.
5. Asa P. Grover, D.
6. Thomas L. Jones, D.
7. James B. Beck, D.
8. George M. Adams, D.
9. John D. Young, D. 1. Sidney, Clarke, B.

the public. The only loss to the Government will result from the failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, which has been investigated by a Congressional Committee. The estimate of the total ultimate loss sustained by the people is set down at one million, but this does not include amounts which may be recov-ered from stockholders on their personal liability.

following amounts in United States notes were shipped during the week: To the Assistant Treasurer at New-Orleans, \$100,000; to the United States Depository at Entimore, \$55,000. Total, \$136,000.

The Treasurer of the United States holds in trust as security for the National banks the following amounts: Security for circulating notes, \$36,032,750, and for deposits of public moneys, \$38,001,250. The National Bank notes issued during the week were \$150,320, and the total amount to date is \$304,715,900. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including wern-out notes, amounting to \$5,720,503, leaving in actual circulation at this date, \$299,441,458.

The fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during

XLth CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

Wednesday evening being that no business should be done by the House to-day, there was a thin attendance of members, not more than 50 or 60 being present.

Mr. A. H. Bailey, Mr. Conklin's successor from the Oneida District, New-York, appeared and took the eath as Representative from that district. as Representative from that district.

Mr. MAYNARD (Rep., Tenn.) then moved that the
House take a recess till 10) o'clock on Monday morning,
which was agreed to and the House then adjourned.

members being marked "R," and the opposition "D." SENATE.

1869 Zachariah Chandler, R. 1869 1871 Jacob M. Howard, R. 1871 ... 1869 Alexander Ramsey, R... 1869 ... 1873 Daniel S. Norton, D.... 1871

RECAPITULATION.

5. Frederick A. Pike, R.
NEW-HAMTSHIRE.
1. Jacob H. Ela, R.
2. Asron F. Stevens, R.
3. Jacob Benton, R.
VERMONT.
1. Fred. E. Woodbridge, R.
2. Luke P. Poland, R.
3. Worthington C. Smith, R.
MASSAGRUSETTS.
1. Thomas D. Ellot, R.
2. Oakes Ames, R.
3. Ginery Twitchell, R.
4. Samuel Hooper, R.
5. Benjamin F. Butler, R. 1. Benjamin Eggleston. 2. Samuel F. Cary, R.

s. John D. Baldwin, R. 9. William B. Washburn, R. 10. Henry L. Dawes, R. RHODE ISLAND. 1. Thomas S. Jenckes, R. 2. Nathan F. Dixon, E.

1. William E. Niblack, D. 2. Michael C. Kerr, D. 6. John Coburn, R. 7. Henry D. Washburne, R. 8. Godlove S. Orth, R.

9. Schuyler Colfax, R. 10. William Williams, R. 11. John P. C. Shanks, R. At Large-John A. Logan, R.
1. Norman B. Judd, R.
2. John F. Farnsworth, R. 2. John F. Farnsworth, R. S. Elihu B. Washburne, R. 4. Abner C. Harding, R. 5. Ebon C. Ingersoll, R. 6. Burton C. Cook, R. 7. H'y P. H. Bromwell, R. 8. Shelby M. Cullom, E. L. L. W. Farnsworth, R. S. Shelby M. Cullom, E.

8. Shelby M. Cullom, R.
9. Lewis W. Ross, D.
10. Albert G. Burr, D.
11. Samuel S. Marshall, D.
12. Jehu Baker, R.
13. Green B. Raum, R.
MICHIGAN.
1. Fernando C. Beaman, R.
2. Charles Upson, R.

Isnac R. Hawkins, K.

1. Halbert E. Paine, R. Benjamin F. Hopkins, R
 Amasa Cobb, R. Charles A. Eldridge, D. MINNESOTA.

1. William Windom, R.

2. Ignatius, Donnelly, R.

1. James F. Wilson, R. 2. Hiram Price, R.
3. William B. Allison, R.
4. William Loughridge, R.
5. George M. Dodge, R.
6. Asahel W. Hubbard, R. 6. Asahel W. Hubbard, R.
Missouri.
1. William A. Pile, R.
2. Charles A. Newcomb, R.
3. James B. McCormick, D.
4. Joseph J. Gravelly, R.
5. Joseph W. McClurg, R.
6. Robert T. Van Hern, R.
7. Benjamin F. Loan, R.
8. John F. Benjamin, R.
9. George W. Anderson, R.
NEBRASKA.

NEBRASKA. 1. John Taffe, R. 1. Delos R. Ashley, R. 1. Rufus Mallery, R. "COLORADO.

1. George M. Chilcott, R.

DELEGATES. Coles Bashford, R. DAKOTA.
Walter A. Burleigh, R.
1DAHO.
E. D. Holbrook, D. Jas. M. Cavanaugh, D. NEW-MEXICO.
C. P. Clever, D. (contested.)
UTAH. William H. Hooper, D. WASHINGTON, Alvin Flanders, E.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The steamship Henry Chauncey from Panama arrived at this port yesterday. The following is her

PERU.

THE REVOLUTION SPREADING-AREQUIPA STILL HOLDING OUT-DISCOVERY OF A PLOT IN CALLAO - PRESIDENT MELGAREJO MARCH-ING TO THE AID OF PRESIDENT PRADO-A REPUBLICS-PROPOSITION FOR A CONFEDERA-

The revolution is spreading with rapidity all over the Republic. The principal Provinces in the South have declared against Prado, and the North bas, with one or two exceptions, joined the insurgents. In vain does he Acting President, Gen. La Puerta, try to stem the evolutionary current; he has no disposable troops in Lima; Prado took all to Arequipa. If there has been no revolt in Lima, it has been mainly owing to the regard that the residents of Lima have for the person of the

From Arequipa we learn that nothing has been done toward reducing that place. The whole of Prado's forces arrived in front of that place on the 30th inst. A slight skirmish took place between Prado's advanced guard and the guard and taking 16 prisoners. Quite a number of desertions from the Government troops have taken place arms with them they receive \$2 extra. As plan worked so well in the rebels, this plan worked so well in the reocis, favor, Col. Prado has adopted the same plan but with an advantage over the rebels, he offers double the amount to deserters from their camp, and \$5 for each fivearm that they bring with them, and will pay liberally for trustworthy information as to the rebels' resources and strength of their defenses. This appears to be the only kind of operations that are being at present carried on. Every day that Prado loses in idleness and unctivity before Areaupa is a positive gain for the rebels and

Prado. Still it is not easy to form a clear judgment upon what he would do, now that he finds himself beset upon every side by enemies to his Government. His own revolution against the Government of Gen. Pezet was not so popular as the present one against himself.

An attempt was to have been made on Friday night last to create a revolt in the Castle of Callao, in which it was the intention of the troops to assassinate their officers and declare in favor of the revolution. It was by accident discovered by the commanding officer, who seeing five or six sergeants with their fire arms walking about the castle arrested them, when the whole hiet was divulged. The only persons that seemed to care about it much were the military; the feeling of the people upon the subject, was perhaps that of regret that it did not succeed, and so at once bring the present state of affairs to an end. The indifference of the people as to who is President and who is not, is a proof that they are heartily sick of these revolutions and counter revolutions, by which the military are the gamers and the people losers.

By private letters received from Peru, we learn that President Melgarejo of Bolivia is reported to be marching at the head of 5,000 men for Peru, with the intention of assisting Col. Prado in his attack upon Arequipa. I can scarcely credit that Melgarejo would commit himself to so foolish an expedition. His help has not been soilcited, and assistance from outside powers would only complicate matters. Men of all political shades condemn the movement, yet still hope that there is no foundation for it.

A special Commission from the Chilian Government

complicate matters.

the movement, yet still hope that there is no foundation for it.

A special Commission from the Chilian Government has arrived at Islay, and they immediately left that place for Col. Prado's camp. The object of the Commission is not known, but it is thought by some that it is to urge upon Col. Prado the propriety of trying to arrange the question of Arequipa without a resort to arms.

A treaty has just been signed between the four allied republics that is calculated to produce good results to all concerned. The treaty grants to the citizens of the four republics the free practice of medical and legal professions. The diploma issued from their respective colleges is the only proof that will be required to entitle them to practice. The international copyright is also secured. Further, all acts or documents that are legal and binding in one republic shail be so in the others. The Extradition Treaty is also signed. The only persons excepted are our political refugees, and they only while they do not infringe upon the laws of neutrality.

All questions that may arise between the allied republics, no matter what their cause or origin, are to be decided by arbitration, by the allies themselves.

The following important circular has just been issued by Señor Barrenechea, Minister of Foreign Relations, to

by Señor Barrenechea, Minister of Foreign Relations, to the representatives of the allied republics. It is nothing more or less than a proposition to bring about a confeder ation of the republics. The document has not only caused a great sensation, but has been well received by all, so that we can safely consider that the first difficult step toward a Federal system of the South American Repub

that we can safely consider that the first difficult step toward a Federal system of the South American Republish has been taken:

SENOR MINISTRO: The undersigned Minister of Foreign Relations of the South American Republic and the state of the South American Republic and permanent alliance of the South American Republic clinicide with that of yours, by manifesting our deas in respect to the most conductive stops, to establish a solid and permanent alliance of the South American Republic in the Facilic. The American Intuin has advanced some respect to the most conductive stops, to establish a solid and permanent alliance of the South American Republic in the Facilic. The American Intuin has advanced some the strandeur of the object sought, and the many obstacles that have presented themselves, although small within themselves, have created a simulation full of inconvenience.

The spirit of absolute separation and division until they almost arrived at disastrous results. The first would be a prodigy that salght possibly be realized as of antagonism and division until they almost arrived at disastrous results. The present meets with obstacles difficult to overcome. The spirit of absolute separation and antagonism is opposed by all those who comprehend the situation of South America. The spectous error of those who do not wish to contemptate the actual present sale, and that are larged to the trial of Mosquera, there access to be possibly acquired, and, as a consequence, the cause of the Union itself. To unice intimately countries that have only the south comprehend the situation of south that are those that have only the status relations are even companies, and even those of the Union itself. To unice intimately countries that have only the status relations are even companies, and content that the countries that have only the status of the summan dependence, confirms have observations and between the countries that are bound by the test of political eventual present status and the content of the summan dependence

der the mouths of the enemy's cannon, brought together four republics that had only lived amid revolutions and suspicious of each other. The interests of war have stimulated those of peace in such a manner that the principle of union has advanced more in a few mouths than it had done in the previous half century that has just passed. It is just as the Chilian Minister of Foreign Relations expressed in his report to Congress: "This alliance, that is a happy presage of a more vast and complete union, has revealed a part of its importance in the course of the actual war, but its greatest utilities are yet to be appreciated. It was not only a collection of forces and hostilities against a common enemy, but it was an element and a security of future prosperity in time of peace. To strengthen and develop this idea, we have done, and shall continue to do, all that lays in our power. The Government of Peru is animated with the same thought. The treaties of commerce that have been adjusted between the Allied Republies it is expected will produce grand results; from them should spring the binding ties of the Union. The treaties upon the principles of international law, that the undersigned has had the honor to celebrate with our allies, will augment the commercial relations between our citizens, and will leave ready formed those which should bind our Governments. The labor is by no means difficult to realize. The retrograde spirit of protection in economic matters and antagonism and rivalry in polities exist in the persons that advocate liberty and the fusion of South American Republics, and its extirpation can only be the result of perseverance and time. Thus these covenants, even though they were approved, are not, in the opinion of the madersigned, sufficient to leave firmly established the Union, because their sincere execution and constant revision of them exacts the establishment of a political system that would strengthen and enlarge the Federal principle. The idea of a Confederation was born with our Independence

tall a uniformity in its principles, and whose hand a respectable authority can only exist in an Assembly of Plenipotentiarles named by each of the Republics. Nevertheless, the Government of your Excellency will comprehend, as does that of Peru, that the perfect confederation stumbles against the obstacles that are produced by the diversity of policy and individualism; which, if they have any views or common interests to follow out, they invariably obey others that are distinct within themselves, and accept, in a profound manner, the sentiment of their complete sovereignity. Added to this, they find themselves given to anticipate fears, alarms, and terrors, that are not very easily cradicated. It is not possible that we should give curselves up to chance process. Neither is it convenient to follow out that system of isolation that has created among our republies the weak jies that has so long existed between them. Thus rejecting isolation and fusion, it is necessary to find another grade that is susceptable of the Federal idea, that which is most appropriate to our situation, the most practical and the most susceptable of the Federal idea, that would give it permanence, which is the vital condition of all political institutions. The undersigned cannot permit himself to announce the formula of the union of the Spanish-American Republics he will not present any theoretic system for the Confederation, nor seek among the numerous examples that history presents, or that at present exists, as a type that allied republics should accept. But convinced that a common end cannot be obtained by isolation of the peoples, believes that there should be established an international political system, consequently, a permanent anthority, that would give form to the ideas that would contribute to a solid union of our Republics, with this object the Government of Peru proposes the following: To fear succeeding the 1st of March, 1888, there shall be an assembly of Plenipetontairaires of the measures to establish and maintain the Fe

of a Federal Service, Diplomatic and Consular, would probably be the result of the Federal Union. The undersigned has allowed himself to indicate some of the matters which the Dreta or Congress could occupy itself with, so as, in a manner, to leave consigned certain motives that would, in the opinion of the undersigned, justify the above-mentioned Congress of Plenipotentiaries, but those, by instructions from their Governments, could be disposed of when most convenient. The proposed object of Peru is to do all that is possible, so that the four silled Republics will have fixed in a definite manner their international relations, and at the same time, in the most convenient manner, those which at present exist, and that should be extended with the rest of the civilized nations in America and Europe. Far from seeking non-intercourse with other nations, the Government of Peru believes that she should extend and draw them closer. The undersigned believes that the word Confederation will justify itself alone, being properly understood. The republics should not only celebrate facts that are destined to arrange political interests, or particular ones, or especial ones that alone concern these reciprocal interests, not only to ally themselves for their common defense and mutual security; they should aspire to a higher aim—that of forming a respectable "entidad"—the only way to found solidly their wealth, and exchange with advantage reciprocally their elements of progress, and figure with dignity among the grand body of nations that compose the civilized world. Here is one common end determined—that of establishing permanent relations, the organization of appropriate institutions, and the contralization of ideas, views and aspirations of the members of the Union. It is a new right, that calls for the establishment of a new authority. The Minispers of Bolivia and Chili to whom the undersigned has communicated his ideas have honored them with their approval, indicating that the first meeting should be held in Lima, and tha

obedient servant,

J. A. BARRENECHEA.

During the past fortnight we have had several cases

of the yellow fever, but they were of a very mild form, owing to the weather being too cool to develop it. However, as it has commenced so early in the season, we can expect that we will reap a rather large harvest before the

A large number of arrests of Chinamen has been made in the different suburbs of Lima, it being reported that they intended to make a general rising and kill their patrons, and thus gain their liberty. There appears to have been some foundation, and, as the Coolies number something like 29,960 here, they would have done considerable mischief before put down. The United States ships of war Nyack and Dacotah have arrived at this port. The American ship Bethea Thayer has put back leaking; she will, in all probability, be condemned.

place—the matter of independence will be brought forward by some of the most prominent men here. The Convention, to meet early next month, may have a voice in the settlement of this all-important subject. A resolution was passed by Congress depriving Panama of the annual appropriation of \$80,000, which was to have been regularly paid, and that without assigning any reason. This is the "unkindest cut of all," and is felt as such by the Ishmenians. Its decided tendency will be to hasten the severance between its and headquarters.

TREATY WITH PERU-NEW LINE OF STEAMERS-FORTIFICATION OF VALPARAISO.

Our dates from Chili are to the 3d instant, and are entirely devoid of interest. There is no further allusion made as to whether the treaty for a truce has been signed or not. In the Chilian Congress the Radicals are doing all they can to find out something about the matter, but the Ministry succeeds in giving them anything but just what they want.

new line of steamers through the Straits of Magellau, has been signed.

The new steamers will call at the Chilian colony in the Straits of Magellau, at Montevideo, Rio Janeiro, a port in France and Liverpool.

The term of the contract is for 11 years, and the steamers are to be of the burden of 2,500 to 3,000 tuns.

Valparaise being now fortified in a very respectable manner the Government has made up its mind to rebuild the Custom-House buildings that were destroyed during the recent bembardment.

With this work goes hand in hand that of the prolongation of the railway that unites Santiago with Valparaise. The latter city, notwithstanding its commercial importance, is far from offering the commercial world the necessary conveniences for the loading and discharge of shipping. There is no wharf along-ide to which vessels can be brought, neither are there efficient means of conveying the goods to the railway station.

This latter inconvenience will now be removed by extending the railway along the sea shore. When a goods train can be brought up to the Custom-House stores, commerce will see itself free from the heavy expense inflicted on it by the actual system of carriage.

PROBABLE ADOPTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT-THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

San Francisco, Nov. 29 .- The Mexican Conoul at this place has received correspondence, which shows that the amendments to the Constitution of Mexico shows that the amendments to the constitution of states proposed by Juarez have probably been adopted. The majorities in favor of the amendments in Durango and in the adjoining States are large. Juarez has received majorities in all the States for President. The vote for Governor of the State of Sinaloa is a tie between Martisez and Ruble (*), and a new election will have to be held.

SANTA ANNA'S PROPERTY.

HAVANA, Nov. 29.—Santa Anna, before his sentence was pronounced, made his last will and testament, declaring that his property amounted to \$200,000, in which is included the villa which he owns in St. Thomas. HAVANA, Dec. 1.—The Austrian frigate Novara, having on board the remains of the late Archduke Maximilian, has arrived here. The Novara brings dates from the City of Mexico to the 12th, and from Vera Cruz to the 25th ults. Maximilian a remains are in charge of Admirai Tegethoff and Dr. Bortsch. The frigate will sall in a few days for Europe. On the road the people were assembled in masses, but were quiet, and no demonstrations were made. The body was permitted to be seen in the coffu. The physician who embalmed the body in the prison, by the order of Tekada, mutilated the body, cutting off the hair and clothes for the purpose of speculation.

NEWS FROM THE PACIFIC COAST—THE ELECTION IN SONORA—DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE

IN SONORA-DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.' Nov. 30.—A letter from Guaymas, dated Nov. 10, has been roceived here, and states that Pesigura has been reflected Governor of Sonora. The reports from the mining region are favorable. The cotton crop this year is 25 per cent less than was anticipated, not withstanding which agriculturists have taken up four times as much land for cotton raising as had hitherto been used.

Mr. Vimeger, the agent of Wells, Fargo & Cor, had been appointed American Vice-Consul, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Conuter Saronse.

The British frigate Molica had sailed, thus leaving foreigners without any protection.

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The latest reports from Durango state that the Bangno and Estas had pronounced in favor of an independent Republic, and had defeated the Government troops sent against them. Gens. Ortego and Patonia are said to have joined them after escaping from Monterey. Placido Vaga is reported as one of the leaders. All the Northern and Western States are expected to join the revolution.

A Mazattan letter of Nov. 18 says: The political condition of the country is gloomy, and commerce, consequently, is suspended. Gen. Martinza wants Governorship of the State, and is not nominated by the Legislalature. He will assume the Governorship by force, being at the head of the army. The guards at different places in the State were daily exercising for the purpose of de-

in the State were daily exercising for the purpose of defending the lawful suitorilies. The soldiers of the Republican army lately dismissed will undoubtedly play an important part, siding with the party that pays the most and plundering the inhabitants. They are represented to be a wretched set, and are greatly dissatisfied at having been paid off by worthless acknowledgments of indebtedness instead of cash.

San Francisco, Nov. 30.—The steamship Golden City. for Panama, sailed to-day with \$1,188,000 in treasure, of which \$1,181,600 is for New-York.

The Legislature meets at Sacramento on Monday, when the Senatorial contest will begin. The Democrats have 18 majority in joint convention.

The ship Gardner Colby, for Liverpool, sailed to-day. Flours \$7.50088 \$7.0000 in 10000 in 100000 in 10000 in 10000

Legal Tendees, 725.

Mining Stocks: Crown Point, \$680; Chollar, \$13; Yellow Jacket, \$5202\$525; Savage, \$106; Kentuck, \$160; Imperial, \$170; Overman, \$44.

San Francisco, Dec. 1.—The track of the Central Pacific Railroad have been laid from Cisco to the summit and through the great tunnel, over 7,000 feet above the sea. The first passenger car passed through the tunnel vesterday.

resterday.
Twenty-four miles of the track has been laid on the east side of the mountains. With a fortnight of open weather, the gap of six miles will be filled up, when a connection will be made with the lower track, 130 miles

THE SOUTHERN STATES. SOUTH CAROLINA.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

SWINDLE ON A CHARLESTON BANK.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. I.—A swindler, calling himself R. T. Coleman, bearing a forged letter of introduction from H. B. Claffin of New-York, has obtained \$6,000 in currency from the First National Bank of Charleston, beside a check for \$1,000 on the National Bank of New-York and Suffolk National Bank of New-York and Suffolk National Bank of Boston. He decamped last Monday, and nothing has since been heard of him.

THE CONVENTION-PASSAGE OF AN ORDINANCE ORGANIZING A MILITIA FORCE-THE WAR DEBT OF THE STATE REPUDIATED.

MONTGOMERY. Ala., Nov. 80.—The Reconstruc-

MONTGOMERY. Ala., Nov. 39.—I'lle Reconstruc-on Convention passed an ordinance to-day to organize the plunteer militia of Alabama. It authorizes one company every thousand voters, all officers to be appointed by e Governor, and to be of known loyalty. A great many ficers, with heavy emoluments are provided for, includ-g one major-general, three brigadier generals, and an jutant, quartermaster, inspector, paymaster, and sur-on-general, the whole to be under the command of the

geon-general, the whole to be under the command of the Governor.

The Conservatives declare that this measure places the State under a militle dynasty similar to Brownlow's, and say its expenses will necessarily greatly increase the rates of taxation.

An ordinance was passed declaring the war debt of the State and all liabilities created directly or indirectly in aid of the war null and void.

An ordinance was reported by a select committee, and was discussed till the hour for adjournment, providing for the extinguishment between citizens of this State, of all debts existing July 20, 1885, on payment of installment by note of the original amount of debt.

The session of the Convention will continue through a part of next week.

LOUISIANA.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

THE STATE CONVENTION.

New-Orleans, Nov. 30.—In the Convention to-day a resolution was offered by a negro member expressing the sense of the Convention as opposed to general amnesty. It was laid over.

A resolution was offered that the first and paramount duty of the Convention is to frame a constitution, and dispense with all minor business until this is accomplished. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Wickliffe (white) offered an ordinance proposing certain changes in the organic lawfor the State, to the effect that the Legislature shall establish free public schools throughout the State and provide for their support by taxation. All children between six and eighteen years of age are to be admitted without distinction as to race, color, or previous condition. There shall be no separate school establishment for any race. A university is to be established in New-Orleans, open to all students capable of matriculation, without distinction as to race, color, or previous condition. The other section provides for the maintenance of a Government school. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Education.

GOV, FLANDERS REPUDIATES THE ACTION OF THE OLD LEYEE COMMISSIONERS.

OLD LEVEE COMMISSIONERS.

New-ORLEANS, Nov. 30.—Gov. Flanders has issued a proclamation repudiating all connection with those who have been attempting to procure the passage of a bill through Congress granting aid to build levees, and says: "Any or all persons claiming to act by State authority in this matter, assume powers that do not belong to them;" and declares null and void the contrast entered into by E. H. Angemar. Charles Izard, and the committee of the old board of Levee Commissioners, whereby it was stipulated that the State was to pay a bonus of 20 per cent on the loan or appropriation. He also revokes the commission of Angemar and Izard as agents of the State. Gen. Honcock's order is having a healthy

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

THE ACCEPTANCE BY ITALY STILL IN, DOUBL-THE CONFERENCE PLAN NOT YET ACCEPTED -ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

FLORENCE, Nov. 30.-Italy has not yet acceded to the proposed Conference. Yesterday an official notes was sent to France asking certain explanations. The final answer of Italy will depend on the nature of

NEW EXPLANATION FROM M. MOUSTIER.

Paris, Dec. 1.—The Marquis de Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, addressing the French Senates yesterday, said that the stay of the French troops now remaining in the Roman territory would it brief, and was only intended to insure the safety of the Pope. The question between the Hely Father and Italy was one of distrust, and the object of the General European Conference proposed by the Emperor was to remove this distrust.

THE ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS. FLORENCE, Nov. 50 .- A dispatch from Naples to-day states that Vesuvius, which has been smoldering

for a long time, is now in a grand state of eruption GREAT BRITAIN.

FENIAN CONVICTS FROM IRELAND. LONDON, Nov. 30 .- Messrs. Warren, Halpin, and Costello, the Fenian prisoners who were sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years, were to-day. brought from Dublin to Pentonville to suffer their sentences. They were handcuffed, and strongly

A FENIAN TRIAL IN LONDON. Evening.-The Fenian Burke was up for examination at Bow-st. to-day. Massey testified at considerable length. No decision was reached.

APPREHENSIONS OF A FENIAN OUTBEEAK. Dec. 1-Afternoon.-There is considerable excitement on account of the Feniaus. An outbreak is feared at Manchester, where arms have been seized by the police authorities. Only one arrest had been made. Dispatches from Cork, Ireland, received late to-night, make Emention of serious apprehension there also.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 1-Evening .- To-day the obequies of Allen, Gould, and Larkin were observed here with much solemnity by the Irish inhabitants A funeral procession passed through the streets, and a meeting was held. No attempt was made by the authorities to interfere with the proceedings, and no disturbance whatever occurred. The demonstration, though considerable in numbers, did not equal the one made in Cork to-day.

CORK, Dec. 1-Evening.-A great demonstration of sympathy for the three Fenians executed at Manchester, was made here to-day. The ceremonies were similar to those which took place on Sunday last in London. The funeral procession was very long and imposing. It was headed by a lofty catafalque, trimmed with green and black, and drawn by six horses. This was followed by nearly 20,000 persons most of whom wore green emblems, shrouded with crape. Over 1,500 women took part in the procession. and several priests were observed marching in the ranks. Good order prevailed throughout the day.

THE AFRICAN WAR INCOME TAX BILL. LONDON, Nov. 30-Evening .- The proposed meome tax to pay the expenses of the Abyssinian war was passed to the second reading in the House of Com-

Additional particulars of the explosion on board the steamer Bonboulina, at Liverpool, yesterday, have been received at this Bureau. The Bonboulina was not the regular mail steamship between Liverpool and the different ports in Greece, as at first telegraphed, but a Grecian war steamer, which had recently been turned over to that Government. She was built in this country during the latter years of the war in the United States, for Fraser, Trenholm & Co., agents of the Confederate Government in Great Britain, Particular attention her construction, as she was designed for blockaderunning, in which service she was quite successful, All that time she bore the name of Col. Lamb. It seems that the explosion occurred about 6 o'clock in the morning, when the Bonboulina was lying at her wharf. She was getting up steam, preparatory to leaving for Greece, when the awful casualty occurred. There were 73 persons, all told, on board at the time, and it is thought that at least 40 were killed. The Bonboulina had a large quantity of arms and ammunition on board for the Grecian Government. She was literally blown in two and destroyed. MAIL SUBSIDY TO THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP LINE. Some of the particulars of the contract with the Cunard Steamship Line for carrying the British mails have been made public. That line is to receive £80,000 for weekly service between Liverpool and

PRUSSIA.

New-York for one year.

AMERICAN POLITICS AND FINANCES. BERLIN, Nov. 30 .- There was a large meeting in the city yesterday, at which American politics and finances were discussed. T. S. Fay, an American, severely attacked Thaddeus Stevens as a demagogne and repudiator, and denied that his views were those of the American people.

THE NEW RAIL CONTRACT. Dec 1 .- The Prussian Government, through its

Postal Department, has signed a new contract with the Hamburg and American Steam Packet Company, and the North German Lloyds Steamship Company for regular mail service from Hamburg and Bremen to New-York. By the terms of the contract many additional facilities are given to the public, and especial provision is made for transmission of samples of merchandise by mail.

AUSTRIA.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION. VIENNA, Nov. 30 .- In the Reiensrath yesterday a draft for a new Constitution was adopted after a strenuous resistance by the Liberals.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW VICTORY CLAIMED BY THE BRAZILIANS. Lisbon, Dec. 1 .- The mail steamer from Brazil has arrived at this port. The last news received at Rio Janeiro from the seat of war on the Parana was exciting. The allied cavalry had made an attack on the Paraguayan forces, which, the Brazilians claim, resulted in a complete victory for the Allies. The Brazilian reports of the fight say that Lopez lost 1,000 killed, and 200 prisoners, while the loss of the Allies was only 80 killed.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Nov. 30—Afternoon.—Consuls for money, 54
13-16; United States Five-Twenty bonds, 71; Illinois Contral Railway shares, 372; Eric Railway shares, 672.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 30—Afternoon.—United States FiveTwenties for the issues of 1862, 75 11-16.

Dec. 1.—United States Bonds are quoted to day at 781 for
the issue of 1862.

Liverpoot, Nov. 30—Afternoon.—Cotton dull and declined 1-16d. Middling Uplands, 74d.; Middling Orleans,
74d. The sales to-day will not be over 8,000 bales. Instead
of sales to-day 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. No. 2 Miwaukee Red Wheat declined to 13/1. Barley, Oats, Corn
Peas and White California Wheat unchanged. Provisions
guiet. Beef, 112/6 for Winter Cured Extra Prime Meas.
Pork, 70/ for Prime Eastern Mess. Lard, 49/9 for Fine
American. Cheese, 52/ for the highest range of Fine.
Bacon, 45/9 for Cumberland Cut. No. 12 Duteh Standard
Sugar, 26/6. Rosin, 7/6 for Common Wilmington, and 11/
for fine Pale. Tailow, 44/ for American. Spirits of Terpentine, 71/. Petroleum—Spirits, 2/ # gallon, and Refined, 1/34. Cloverseed, 39/ for No. 1 American Red.

LONDON, Nov. 30—Noon.—Whale Oil, 239 # 252 gallons.
Bperm Oil, 2112 # tun. Linseed Oil, 239 # 252 gallons.
Sperm Oil, 2112 # tun. Linseed Oil, 239 # 100. Linseed
for Standard White.

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER MILLS Af 252

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER MILES AT SAN

RAFAEL, CAL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 29.—The Pacific Gunpowder Mills at San Rafael, Marin County, in this stair, exploded to-day. Three of the men employed in the mails are missing; another is seriously latured.